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BOROUGH OF



DORCHESTER

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1969



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B O R O U G H   O F   D O R C H E S T E R

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MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
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DORCHESTER,  
DORSET.

Health Department  
Telephone Number Dorchester 4371

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Dorchester 3131  
Extension 470

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1969

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Cllr. W. H. CHRISTOPHER (Vice-Chairman)

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Cllr. R. R. COLLINS	Cllr. E. J. ROOKE-MATTHEWS
Cllr. J. M. MATTHEWS, B.Sc. (Mayor)	(Resigned 2.12.69)
	Cllr. H. R. READ (Dec'd 19.6.69)

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	K. J. ADAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Univ. Lond.)
Chief Public Health Inspector	C. F. ALLARD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	F. BRYNING, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector	D. H. KEIR, (Commenced 10.2.69)
General Assistant	W. J. WEBB, (Commenced 20.1.69)
Clerk/Shorthand Typists	Miss S. E. CARR (Commenced 31.3.69) Miss S. J. AXFORD (Commenced 16.6.69)

D O R C H E S T E R   B O R O U G H   C O U N C I L

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

O F   T H E

M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H

F O R   T H E   Y E A R

1969

### GENERAL STATISTICS

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Area in Acres ... ..	1,673	1,673	1,673
Resident Population ... ..	13,570	13,630	13,660
Number of Dwellings ... ..	4,109	4,313	4,327
Rateable Value ... ..	£682,192	£710,021	£726,659
Sum represented by Penny Rate ...	£2,750	£2,920	£2,950

### VITAL STATISTICS 1969

#### Corrected Birth and Death Rates compared with other areas

#### (Births and Deaths per 1,000 population)

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>
Dorchester Borough ... ..	14.4 (14.9)	9.2 (12.1)
England and Wales ... ..	16.3 (16.9)	11.9 (11.9)
Dorset ... ..	16.8 (17.1)	10.7 (11.0)
Dorchester Rural District ... ..	17.0 (16.3)	9.2 (10.5)

The figures in brackets are those for 1968.

In calculating birth and death rates, area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" irregularities in the age and sex structure of the population, and also to take into account any high mortality due to the presence of residential institutions.



## BIRTHS AND INFANTILE DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Live Births ... ..	85	91	8	1	185
Still Births... ..	-	2	-	-	2
Deaths under 1 year	1	2	1	-	4
Deaths under 4 weeks	1	2	1	-	4
Deaths under 1 week	1	2	-	-	3

### Infantile Mortality Rate

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand registered live births. There were 4 infantile deaths under one year of age and 185 births in the area.

The National rate was 18 deaths among infants under one year of age per thousand live births and the Dorset Rate was 18 deaths. Our figure is too small to work out an accurate comparative rate but the approximate figure compares quite well with the County Infantile Mortality Rate.

## CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

### (a) Diseases against which routine immunisation is offered:

Diphtheria: No notifications have been received in the district for twenty-two years. Cases continue to occur in England and Wales and 14 cases were notified in 1969. Immunisation of young children is certainly responsible for the present happy position.

Whooping Cough: No cases have been notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis: No cases have been notified for fourteen years in this district but 10 cases occurred in England and Wales. Again the freedom

from this disease locally is directly due to the use of oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

Tetanus: This disease is now notifiable but fortunately it occurs rarely. No notifications were received during the year. Routine immunisation of children is offered by the County Health Department and family doctors. Without previous immunity, Casualty Departments are put in a delicate position in deciding upon the use of tetanus antiserum. If a wound is deep or dirty it is folly to withhold the use of the serum but some susceptible individuals react badly to it, particularly so, if it has to be given on a second occasion. As the disease itself is protracted and severe, it is really best for all adults and children to receive a course of immunity to insure against the infection. It is even more necessary to accept a course of immunity if tetanus antiserum has ever had to be given on a previous occasion.

Measles: Eight cases were notified. In 1967 183 cases of measles were notified and in 1968 there were six. Again this position is due to the availability and use of a measles vaccine. Children receiving the vaccine occasionally produce mild symptoms and are moderately unwell. They may have poor appetites, a croaky voice and a dry cough. Occasionally there is a fleeting measles rash. These symptoms seem a small price to pay for immunity to a very lowering disease.

Two vaccines made from different modified measles viruses were originally available, but during the year one was withdrawn by the maker. The more satisfactory vaccine then became scarce due to demand, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient number of school children were by the end of the year immunised so that dissemination of the infection was unlikely.

Tuberculosis: No new notifications of this disease were received.

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Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics 1969

Poliomyelitis		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Tetanus		Measles
Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	Primary Course	Boosting dose	
124	391	104	80	115	202	128	313	87

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the above figures.



During 1968 new schedules for immune procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health and Social Security. These recommended the postponement of all routines for a few months so that response to immunising would be improved and boosting at eighteen months of age would be unnecessary. The figures on the previous page are unsuitable to compare with previous years because of this delay.

(b) Infections against which routine immunisation is not offered:

Dysentery: Twenty seven cases of this disease were notified during January and February. Some cases occurred at a children's home and a few were experienced at one of the infants' schools. All were due to the *Shigella* bacillus and a policy of exclusion until free of infection may well have prevented larger numbers of cases occurring. The disease is annoying because it is so easily conveyed by contact probably in w.c. compartments after they have been used by a child with symptoms. The infection seems to flourish during the cold wet sunless winter months. Very young children are particularly vulnerable to the infection.

Food Poisoning: An isolated case occurred in July. It was thought to be due to infected meat but no remaining food was available for sampling and no infectious agent was isolated from specimens submitted for investigation by the victim. A dog was known to have consumed some of the suspect meat. The dog also was ill.

Infestation of the Head: No cases of heads infested with vermin or eggs were found in the Dorchester schools during the year. This is a great improvement on previous years but parents should not relax their vigilance. Infested heads are still a national problem and were referred to by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Education and Science in his report on The Health of the School Child, 1966-68. In 1967 for example, 194,000 children were found verminous.

Obtaining Information about Infectious Disease

A member of Beaminster R.D.C. asked me recently how I obtained information about infectious disease. I had not previously considered that members may not know the answer to this and at the time gave a short "off the cuff" reply which it may be informative to enlarge upon.

Family doctors and hospital staff have a statutory duty to notify certain diseases and this they usually do with great alacrity if they feel "preventive measures" can be taken by the department. Preventive measures may range from the exclusion from work of infected persons, to vaccination in the face of infection (Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and to some extent Measles and German Measles), to tracing the source of infection, or to giving human immune serum. Many other courses of action

are available depending on the nature of the disease.

Information also comes from other Local Authorities, Port or Airport\* Health Authorities usually concerning persons who have moved into the district, or concerning locally produced food thought to be infected. The County Veterinary Officer writes or telephones about animals infected with disease communicable to man and the Public Health Laboratory lets me know the results of any investigations which may have a bearing on community health. The Police have a statutory duty to notify me of any animal suspected of being infected with Anthrax. Schools and other closed communities experiencing an epidemic get in touch fairly quickly, usually for advice on dealing with their own domestic problems, whether the disease is notifiable or not. Thus their troubles may range from fleas to Flu or for advice upon how soon children should return after suffering german measles when female staff are of child bearing age.

I understand that since the inception of the National Health Service doctors feel that the public will not tolerate levels of pain and ill health as formerly. This is also true of potential sources of infection which can be detected by eye, but not unfortunately regarding food hygiene which requires more insight. Thus members of the public will pass information to me about disease and situations likely to cause disease, also managers of shops will ask advice about the health of staff. Information, investigation and decisions on infectious disease matters are taking place daily.

\* A favourite airport notice gives details of travellers who have been to areas where Smallpox occurs, and who have returned to your district within the incubation period of the disease.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Dorchester Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Dr. G. H. Tee continues to give excellent service. It is very reassuring to have the help of the P.H.L. Service in the same town.

# CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code</u>							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1	-	
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	...	...	...	...	5	1	
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	...	...	...	...	1	-	
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	6	1	
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	...	-	3	
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	3	6	
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	1	3	
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	...	...	...	...	2	2	
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
B27	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	23	22	
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2	5	
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	...	7	11	
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	5	3	
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	16	
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	10	4	
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B34	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1	-	
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	..	...	...	...	1	2	
B42	Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	3	-	
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	...	-	1	
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	-	1	
BE48	All other Accidents*	...	...	...	...	-	2	
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	...	1	-	
<u>Total all Causes</u>							<u>80</u>	<u>90</u>

\*Accidents not due to motor vehicles, poisoning, fire, etc.



## CAUSES OF DEATH

A list of the numbers dying from common diseases is meaningless unless compared with national figures. The latest available are those for 1968 which, although referring to deaths in a previous year, demonstrate that the trends of causes of death in the Borough, are similar to those in England and Wales.

	<u>England and Wales</u>		<u>Dorchester M.B.</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Ischaemic Heart Disease	59,457	36,920	23	22
Cerebrovascular Disease	30,202	46,052	7	11
Bronchitis	23,299	8,011	10	4
Pneumonia	17,941	22,707	6	16
Cancer of Breast	76	10,204	-	3
Cancer of Stomach	7,242	5,507	-	1
Hypertensive Heart Disease	3,472	5,110	-	1
Suicide	2,695	1,889	1	-

## WATER SUPPLIES

The town water supply is quite adequate and potable. From April 1969 the Borough Water Undertaking was transferred to the Dorset Water Board, and thus the Council ceased to have the responsibilities of operating their own water supply. This in turn removed my direct duty to supervise the health of water employees. When these men left our employment all had been investigated for previous enteric disease in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government publication dealing with "Safeguards to be adopted in the operation and management of Water Works". All were free of enteric infection.

The Water Board samples the town sources weekly and also does some sampling of peripheral supplies. These results are sent to me several months in arrears. Under Section III of the Public Health Act a local authority should take steps to ascertain the wholesomeness of water in their district and to discharge this function on your behalf the Public Health department sample peripheral main water each week.

## SEWERAGE

Sewage is treated at Louds Mill Works which was modernised in 1962. The new works was designed for 14,400 persons and it is interesting that our present population is now 13,660. This together with ground water infiltration really means that there must be many occasions when the present works is up to or exceeds designed capacity.

During the year the main low level sewer was cleansed and inspected with a television camera. Reports showed severe cracking with root growth and water infiltration at joints between The Grove and Frome Terrace. The Wollaston Road sewer was also cleansed and inspected. This sewer had caused much trouble due to silting up in the past.

At the sewage works, new central wells were constructed to gain access to mechanical parts in the sprinklers. Minor modifications were made to the functioning of the works and a standby pump to supplement two already lifting sludge to the top of the digestors was ordered. These pumps raise the sludge by screw action and after several years show wear.

The sewer was extended to the Castle Park area in 1969 by means of a pumping station which raises effluent along a main eventually discharging into the sewer at Herringston Road.

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In the section dealing with sewerage it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. D. J. H. Strange, Borough Surveyor.





B O R O U G H    O F    D O R C H E S T E R

A N N U A L    R E P O R T

of the

C H I E F    P U B L I C    H E A L T H    I N S P E C T O R

for the year

1969



1. INSPECTIONS.

Under the Housing Acts:

Inspection of dwelling houses	32	
Re-inspection of dwelling houses	97	
Inspections re overcrowding	15	
Unclassified	8	152

Under the Food and Drugs Acts:

Inspection and visits re unsound food	119	
Inspection of food premises	324	
Visits re notified or suspected cases of food poisoning	1	
Visits to slaughterhouses	1,485	
Visits to dairies	5	
Unclassified	6	1,940

Under the Public Health Acts:

Inspection and/or testing of sewers/drains (including soil pipes and ventilating pipes)	411	
Inspection of closets	1	
Inspection of filthy or verminous premises	7	
Inspection for the detection and abatement of statutory nuisances	302	
Visits to "dealers" - Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964	1	
Inspection and sampling of water supplies	15	
Enquiries and visits re infectious diseases	173	
Inspection of caravan sites	13	
Unclassified	5	928

Under the Factories Acts:

Inspection of factories	172	
Visits to outworkers	6	
Unclassified	3	181

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act: 24

Under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act:

General inspections	116	
Other visits	303	419

Under the Shops Act: 2

Under the Petroleum Acts: 29

Miscellaneous: 29

3,704

## 2. COMPLAINTS - 1969.

Disrepair of houses	27
Overcrowding or other inadequate housing conditions	4
Unsound food or unsatisfactory conditions in food premises	26
Defective and/or choked drains, sewers, closets, cesspools etc.	32
Verminous and/or filthy premises	45
Keeping of animals	5
Offensive accumulations or deposits	7
Working conditions (offices, shops, factories)	3
Other public health nuisances	22
Rats and mice	149
Unclassified	<u>5</u>
	<u>325</u>

## 3. NOTICES - 1969.

	<u>Informal Notices</u>		<u>Formal Notices</u>	
	Served	Complied with	Served	Complied with
Under Public Health Acts	8	4	5	1
Under Housing Acts	8	1	-	-
Under Food and Drugs Acts	21	12	-	-
Under Factories Acts	23	16	-	-
Under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	3	1	-	-
Under Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	2	1	-	-
Under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	41	55	-	-
	<u>106</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>



#### 4. HOUSING.

The Housing Act, 1969, came into force in August. It included amendments to the law regarding the improvement of houses, the rent of dwellings and houses in multiple occupation. At the end of the year a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee recommending that a survey of housing conditions in the Borough should be undertaken and it is hoped that this will be completed in 1970.

No statutory action was taken during the year in respect of clearance areas or individually unfit houses but the following action was taken voluntarily by owners:-

Houses demolished (including one house previously subject to a closing order and eleven houses not previously scheduled as unfit)	13
Houses closed	3

One house was reconditioned and the closing order on part of it revoked.

At the end of the year it was estimated that there were fifty-four houses unfit for human habitation and not capable of repair at a reasonable cost.

#### Housing Repairs and Improvements.

Repairs to housing defects were completed at three houses.

Twenty-two applications for Standard Grants were received, eighteen of which were approved and four withdrawn. Fifteen applications were from owner-occupiers and seven in respect of tenanted houses, including the four withdrawn. During the year twenty-four houses were improved (nineteen owner-occupied and five tenanted houses).

The amenities provided were as follows:-

(a) Fixed bath	19
(b) Shower	Nil
(c) Wash hand basin	22
(d) Hot water supply (to any fittings)	24
(e) W.C. within the dwelling	15
(f) Food store	19

No applications for Discretionary Grants were received.

## 5. FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The records of the Department show the following number of premises are subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:-

Manufacturers and processors	3	
Wholesalers	8	
Bakehouses	<u>2</u>	
Wholesale premises		13
Butchers	10	
Fishmongers	6	
Flour confectioners	7	
Grocers, provision merchants and general shops	37	
Fruiterers and greengrocers	7	
Sugar confectioners	19	
Off licences	<u>3</u>	
Retail premises		89
Hotels	12	
Restaurants and cafes	25	
Works canteens	5	
School canteens	11	
Residential catering establishments	9	
Public houses	18	
Licensed clubs	10	
Occasional catering premises	<u>19</u>	
Catering premises		<u>109</u>
TOTAL		<u>211</u>

In addition to the above premises the following are subject to inspection by the public health inspectors under various regulations:-

Slaughterhouses	2	
Milk distributors	5	
Bread distributors	4	
Hospitals	3	
Street and market stalls	30	
House to house traders	<u>1</u>	
		45

The total number of visits to food premises for hygiene and sampling was three hundred and twenty-four.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the district.

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is as follows:-

For the sale, or manufacture or storage of ice-cream	39
---	----

For the preparation or manufacture of meat products or preserved foods	5
---	---

The number of premises registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, is:-

Distributors with premises within the Borough	3	} Total 33
Distributors trading from outside the Borough	2	
Retail shops selling bottled milk only	28	

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, the work of licensing dealers in designated milk (pasteurised, sterilised and untreated) is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority.

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

About thirty traders sell from food stalls in the street and in Dorchester market, and sixty-nine inspections of the stalls were made.

Ice-cream. One hundred and thirty-seven samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were:-

	<u>Bulk</u> <u>Ice-cream</u>	<u>Pre-packed</u> <u>Ice-cream</u>	<u>Soft</u> <u>Ice-cream</u>
Provisional Grade 1	65	28	7
Provisional Grade 2	10	-	3
Provisional Grade 3	8	1	4
Provisional Grade 4	9	-	2
	<u>92</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>

These samples were taken from ten sources including two sources of soft ice-cream. The national manufacturers of ice-cream maintain a very high standard of pre-packed article; twenty-nine samples of such ice-cream were taken. Ninety-two samples were taken from bulk supplies at restaurants and hotels enabling a check to be made on the efficiency of the storage of the product. Samples were taken with a sterile spatula and also with the servers in use to test the efficiency of the cleansing of the servers. Sixteen samples were taken from mobile ice-cream vehicles.

There is no legal standard for the cleanliness of ice-cream and the results of samples are judged on the following provisional standard:-

Over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3 and none into Grade 4.

The samples taken from the vehicles of three manufacturers did not comply with the above standard. If a source of ice-cream fails to comply with the provisional standard we are dependent upon the goodwill and co-operation of the manufacturer. In such cases the manufacturer and the Chief Public Health Inspector of the District where the factory is situated are informed of the unsatisfactory results.

Food Complaints. Twenty-six complaints of unsatisfactory food or conditions in food premises were received and included the following:-

Foreign objects in foods	7
Mouldy foods (margarine 1, prepared meats 2, confectionery 1)	4
Unsound food (poultry 2, eggs 1, fish 1, milk and cream 2, confectionery 1, spices 1, prepared meats 4)	12
Unsatisfactory food premises	<u>3</u> <u>26</u>



Unsound Food. The quantities of food found to be unsound and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for disposal are shown in the following table. The food is surrendered at the office of the inspectors and disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse tip.

Canned or other pre-packed foods:-

201 lbs.	Meat and fish
933 lbs.	Fruit
472 lbs.	Vegetables
337 lbs.	Frozen foods
346 lbs.	Miscellaneous

Other foods:-

293 lbs.	Meat (including bacon)
87 lbs.	Cooked meat and meat products
205 lbs.	Fish
56 lbs.	Confectionery
30 lbs.	Cereals

TOTAL WEIGHT: 2,960 lbs.



## Poultry Inspection.

(i) Number of poultry processing premises.

There is one poultry processing premises in the Borough which in 1969 operated on one or two evenings a week, increasing in December when the Christmas trade was being handled.

(ii) Number of visits.

Weekly routine visits were made to inspect the poultry.

(iii) Total number of birds processed.

73,675 birds were processed in 1969.

(iv) Types of birds processed.

Hens, broilers, chickens, capons and turkeys were processed.

(v) Percentage of birds rejected.

Approximately 1.80 per cent of the birds were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

(vi) Weight of poultry condemned.

Approximately 3,400 lbs.

(vii) Comment.

Inspection problems arose because the premises were operated intermittently in the evenings. Many of the birds were bred by the proprietor and all the others were seen alive by him before purchase. At this stage on the farm culling of any suspect birds took place.

The Department's responsibilities are to ensure (a) if regular inspection of the birds by a public health inspector is not possible, that the system of rejection by the proprietor is working effectively and (b) inspection of the premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

## 6. MEAT INSPECTION.

Two premises within the Borough continued in use as private slaughterhouses, all carcasses and offals being inspected by the public health inspectors.

The law relating to the disposal of unfit meat from slaughterhouses and of the meat from knackers' yards was amended and strengthened by the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, 1969, which came into force on 1st November. In general, the Regulations require all such meat to be sterilised and aim to eliminate the possibility of infected raw meat being purchased for pets with the resultant danger of the transmission of disease to members of the household.

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of animals slaughtered	35,831	31,123
Number of animals inspected	35,830	31,123
Number of whole carcasses rejected	156	179
Approximate weight of meat and offals rejected (tons)		
(a) for tuberculosis	0.25	0.1
(b) for other conditions	24	20

The principal causes for the rejection of carcasses as unfit for human consumption, classified in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, are shown on page 25 .

### Cysticercus Bovis.

*Cysticercus bovis* is the cystic form of human taeniasis (tape-worm in man) and cattle inspected were subject to routine examination of the head, tongue and heart. Three cases of *cysticercus bovis* were found, the location of the cysts being the masseter muscles of the head. The carcasses were submitted to cold storage and kept at the prescribed temperature before release for consumption.

### Laboratory facilities.

The facilities of the Public Health Laboratory, which is under the direction of Dr. G. H. Tee, are available for the examination of specimens from carcasses. Four specimens from carcasses were submitted in 1969.

I should like to record my thanks to Dr. Tee for his help, which is always readily given on meat inspection and other public health problems.

Carcases and offals inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,675	1,026	10,711	8,273	9,438
Number inspected	1,675	1,026	10,711	8,273	9,438
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	12	63	47	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	496	550	1,838	1,450	3,661
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	29.79	54.78	17.75	18.10	39.36
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.19
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	8	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Principal Causes of Rejection - 1969

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Anaemia (advanced)	-	-	-	1	2	3
Bruising (Extensive and severe)	-	2	-	-	1	3
Emaciation (pathological)	-	3	6	15	5	29
Fever	1	2	30	15	25	73
Oedema (generalised)	1	4	9	13	1	28
Pericarditis (acute, septic)	-	-	1	-	-	1
Peritonitis (acute, diffuse, septic)	-	-	1	1	2	4
Pneumonia (acute, septic)	-	-	6	1	6	13
Pyæmia (including joint-ill)	-	1	4	-	5	10
Septicaemia or toxaemia	1	-	1	1	6	9
Swine erysipelas (acute)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Uraemia	-	-	1	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	-	2	-	-	2
Other	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>179</b>



7. SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Fourteen slaughtermen employed at the local slaughterhouses were licensed to slaughter or stun cattle, sheep, pigs and goats with a mechanically operated instrument of the captive bolt pistol type or an electrically operated instrument (electrolethaler). No licences to slaughter horses within the Borough have been issued.

8. WATER SAMPLES.

One hundred and forty-seven routine samples were taken from distribution points by the public health inspectors. These samples were judged on the standard recommended in the 4th edition of "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies" issued by the Department of Health and Social Security. Three samples showed local pollution but repeat samples gave satisfactory results.

Samples were taken from the sources and the reservoirs by the Council's Water Engineer in the period up to 31st March, 1969. With one exception all the samples taken after chlorination were satisfactory. From 1st April onwards, sampling of the sources and reservoirs was undertaken by the Dorset Water Board.

Seven houses (population eight) and fifty-two caravans (population one hundred and four) are served by external stand-pipes. In all other dwelling houses the supply is taken indoors.

9. DRAINAGE.

Three hundred and fourteen visits were made to inspect and test new drains. Ninety-seven visits were made to inspect and test old drains.

Only a small number of premises are not connected to the main sewerage system, less than forty being served by cesspool or septic tank.



10. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

One notice was received of a proposal to install a new furnace to which the Act applies.

11. FACTORIES, SHOPS AND OFFICES.

The table below shows the number of factories on the Council's register.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 - PART 1

FACTORIES ON THE COUNCIL'S REGISTER AND DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	91	166	23	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	172	23	-

FACTORIES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	23	15	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	23	15	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961, - PART VIII.

(OUTWORK)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 113(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: making etc; cleaning and washing	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	1	-	-	-	-	-
All other types of outwork	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The main provisions of the Act came into force during 1964 but because of staff shortages a start was not made on general inspections until the middle of 1966. Since then steady progress has been made and early in 1969 all registered premises had received at least one general inspection. Most of the written notices served in respect of contraventions found at some one hundred and forty premises were complied with in a reasonable time, but much effort was often needed to secure the completion and return of the form of registration (OSR1).

Section 17 of the Act requires every dangerous part of any machinery used on a registered premises to be securely fenced. Under Section 20 of the Act the Secretary of State made the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968, which came into force in May, 1969, and which set out precautions to be observed in the construction and use of lifts and hoists. A survey of machinery and lifts commenced in 1969 was completed in January, 1970, and revealed forty-five premises with machinery in use and thirty-one types of machines. Only five machines were found to be not properly guarded and the occupiers of the premises were asked to provide the necessary guards.

The register shows the following details at the end of the year:-

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	94	691
Retail shops	155	1,030
Wholesale shops, warehouses	11	133
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	25	169
Fuel storage depots	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	286	2,027

Three notifications were received of accidents to persons employed in retail shops.



## 12. CARAVANS.

One residential site for thirty caravans was licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. The licence conditions are based on the model standards prepared by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Nine contraventions of the licence conditions were remedied after informal action by the Department. Negotiations with the site operators continued with a view to obtaining higher standards of amenities on the site.

One individual site was licensed.

The Council operates a site for twenty residential caravans and ten touring caravans.

## 13. RODENT CONTROL.

The Council's rodent control service was continued on the lines of the scheme approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. No charge is made for the destruction by the Council of rats and mice. A summary of the work undertaken is shown in the table below. Test baiting and maintenance treatments of the sewers was undertaken as usual.

		TYPES OF PROPERTY	
		NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1.	Number of properties in the district	5,514	23
2. a	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	200	1
b	Number infested by (i) rats	117	1
	(ii) mice	36	0
3. a	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3,109	5
b	Number infested by (i) rats	20	1
	(ii) mice	0	0

14. VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Forty-two infestations by pests were dealt with. Most of the premises were disinfested by the Department but in a small number of instances advice only was given. In addition, regular treatment of one of the slaughterhouses was undertaken to prevent fly infestation. The Council continued to operate a number of traps for pigeons.

15. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Under the above Act four premises in which upholstery is undertaken are registered by the Council. Premises within the Borough are not used for the manufacture or storage of rag flock. No visits of inspection or sampling under the Act were made during the year.

16. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

One dealer in old metals is registered by the Council under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.

17. PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

At the beginning of the year fifty-five licences were renewed in respect of existing petroleum installations. Two new installations were licensed during the year.

The standard conditions of licensing were amended to conform with the revised Model Code of the Home Office.

18. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two shops were licensed by the Council under the above Act for the sale of pet animals.

Chief Public Health Inspector,  
Municipal Offices,  
North Square,  
Dorchester.  
(Telephone Dorchester 4371 - STD Code 0305)

June, 1970.



